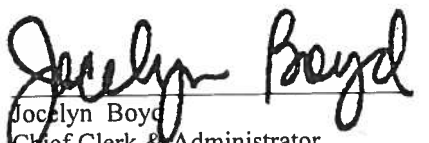


BEFORE
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
DOCKET NO. 2017-346-E

IN RE:	South Carolinians Against Monetary Abuse (SCAMA) and)	
	Leslie Miner)	
	Complainants/ Petitioners)	
)	
	v.)	NOTICE
)	
	South Carolina Electric & Gas Company,)	
	Defendant /Respondent)	

TO: THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required, pursuant to 10 S. C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-826 and 103-830 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, to answer the allegations contained in the Complaint/Petition filed herein, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and further to serve a copy of your Answer to said Complaint/Petition upon the *Public Service Commission of South Carolina, Attn: Clerk's Office, 101 Executive Center Drive, Columbia, South Carolina 29210; the Complainant/Petitioner; and the Office of Regulatory Staff* and to file your Answer with certification of service with the Public Service Commission at the address below; with the Complainant/Petitioner; and with the Office of Regulatory Staff within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Complaint/Petition, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint/Petition within the time aforesaid, the Complainant/Petitioner may apply to the Commission for the relief demanded in the Complaint/Petition.


Jocelyn Boyd
Chief Clerk & Administrator
Public Service Commission of SC
101 Executive Center Drive, Suite 100
Columbia, SC 29210

11/30/17

**BEFORE
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA**

DOCKET NO. 2017-346-E

IN THE MATTER OF:

South Carolinians Against Monetary Abuse (SCAMA)
and Leslie Miner
v.
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company

)
)
)
)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

U.S. Postal Service

I, Colanthia B. Alvarez, do hereby certify that I have on the date indicated below served the following named individual(s) with one (1) copy of the Complaint/Petition and one (1) copy of the 30 Day Notice by Registered U.S. Certified Mail Restricted Delivery, with sufficient postage attached and return address clearly marked.

PARTIES SERVED:

Corporation Service Company
1703 Laurel Street
Columbia, SC 29201

I, Colanthia B. Alvarez, do hereby certify that I have on the date indicated below served the following named individual(s) with one (1) copy of the Complaint/Petition one, (1) copy of the 30 Day Notice by Electronic Service via PSC Docket Management System.

PARTIES SERVED:

K. Chad Burgess, Esquire
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
220 Operation Way - MC C222
Cayce, SC 29033-3701

Shannon B. Hudson, Esquire
Office of Regulatory Staff
1401 Main Street, Suite 900
Columbia South Carolina 29201

The Complainant/Petitioner was served a copy of the 30-Day Notice by certified mail:

Leslie Miner and
South Carolinians Against Monetary Abuse (SCAMA)
2716 Blossom Street
Columbia, SC 29205

Clerk's Office
Public Service Commission of South Carolina

By: Colanthia B. Alvarez
Colanthia B. Alvarez

Columbia, South Carolina
November 30, 2017

BEFORE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

**REQUEST THAT IT BE ORDERED THAT THE BASELOAD REVIEW ACT (BLRA) CHARGE FOR
ABANDONED V.C. SUMMER NUCLEAR PROJECT APPEAR ON MONTHLY SCE&G BILL**

In Re:

Request of South Carolinians Against)
Monetary Abuse (SCAMA) and)
Leslie Miner to Direct SCE&G to Show)
Baseload Review Act (BLRA) Nuclear)
Debate Charge on Monthly Electric Bill)

**REQUEST FOR SCE&G MONTHLY BILL
TO REFLECT BLRA MONTHLY CHARGE**

RECEIVED
2017 NOV 20 AM 11:08
PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Introduction

1. The monthly charge to pay for financing of the failed V.C. Summer nuclear project, under the Baseload Review Act (BLRA), does not appear on the South Carolina Electric and Gas (SCE&G) bill. Currently, about 18% of the bill goes to the pay-in-advance nuclear charge but a customer reviewing the bill is not able to determine this. Research apart from reviewing the bill is necessary for a customer to determine the charge. Thus, SCE&G customers are placed at a serious disadvantage in not readily being able to determine the monthly BLRA nuclear-failure charge.

While proceedings are under way to totally remove the BLRA charge from the bill - in a proceeding brought by the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS) - decisions in that matter may take a lengthy period of time. Thus, customers will continue to be left with a bill that has no indication of the amount of the BLRA charge. To remedy this unfair situation, we thus urgently request of the Public Service Commission of South Carolina (PSC) and ORS that:

- a) SCE&G be given a period of one month to voluntarily place the BLRA charge on the monthly bill starting in January 2018;
- b) If SCE&G does not voluntarily post such BLRA charge as a line-item on the monthly bill that the PSC and ORS immediately direct SCE&G to place such charge on the bill starting in January 2018;

- c) If no action is taken by either SCE&G or the ORS that the PSC immediately direct SCE&G to post the BLRA charge on the bill as a line-item in a prominent place in the January bill;
- d) Action taken by the PSC in this matter could, as possibilities, be issued as an amendment to Docket 2012-203-E (in which the line-item charge was raised, with the request being denied due to invalid reasons), approved via Order 2012-884 on November 15, 2012, or as amendment to the most recent BLRA annual rate-hike request - Docket 2016-224-E - which was approved in PSC Order 2016-758 on October 26, 2016.

Background

- 2. This filing is being made by Leslie Miner, an SCE&G ratepayer, for South Carolinians Against Monetary Abuse (SCAMA). SCAMA is not a formal organization but is rather a Facebook and public presence reflecting anger by the public in South Carolina against endless charges for the failed nuclear project at the V.C. Summer site in Fairfield County, South Carolina. (See SCAMA Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/affordableenergyforsc/>) SCAMA is a voice of supportive members of the public. SCAMA has no officers, structure, membership, budget or meetings and is not registered or incorporated. Anyone who is concerned about SCE&G's actions can consider themselves to be affiliated with SCAMA, with no dues or expectations required. SCAMA has never claimed to be a formal organization and, arguably, is the epitome of disorganization or non-organization. As a reflection of public consciousness and its awareness of the nuclear debacle at hand, SCAMA is both whimsical and serious and ephemeral and enduring and is the refined essence of public opposition to the abuse of ratepayers by SCE&G. This filing is being made on behalf of SCAMA as well as by an individual SCE&G ratepayer and SCAMA co-founder, Leslie Miner, who has engaged in the nuclear debacle since proceedings began on it before the PSC in 2008. Many of those who align with SCAMA are known SCE&G ratepayers.
- 3. Under provisions of the unjust, discredited Baseload Review Act (BLRA) - Title 58, Article 4, SECTION 58-33-280. Requests for approval of revised rates - SCE&G has requested nine rate hikes to cover financing costs for the failed nuclear project.
- 4. The PSC has unanimously approved the nine BLRA rate hikes requested by SCE&G and pre-approved, with small modifications, by ORS. The process by which those rate hikes are considered do not allow them to be formally protested before they are approved. Such rates hikes are essentially automatic and the public is placed at a severe disadvantage by only being allowed to protest the rate hikes once they are robotically approved. The BLRA states that within 30 days of their approval that "any aggrieved party may petition the commission for review of the revised rates order or of the failure to issue a revised rates order." (SECTION 58-33-285 (A)) This provision, which has

discouraged any public involvement in BLRA rate-hike proceedings, is but one example of why the BLRA must be extensively revised or repealed.

5. The nine BLRA rate hikes approved from 2009 to 2016 constitute, according to the ORS in a web posting entitled "BLRA Current Rate Impact," of February 22, 2017, approximately 18.32% of the bill of a residential customer using 1000kWh per month, or \$27.03 per monthly bill. Such money is now being paid to SCE&G with no chance of anything being returned for such forced payment, which has been reported to be about \$37 million per month for all SCE&G customers.
6. Though the BLRA rates now being applied to the SCE&G monthly bill are for financing charges for the mismanaged and failed nuclear reactor construction project, it is unknown why the financing charges are not a simple "pass through" instead of being allowed to earn 10% to 11% return on equity. The BLRA charges have thus been allowed by the PSC to become a profit-making scheme for SCE&G, at ratepayers' expense.
7. The nine BLRA rate hikes are not shown on the bill, leaving SCE&G customers with no easy way to determine what the charge is for financing of the failed nuclear project at the V.C. Summer site. The charge could quickly and easily be shown on the bill.
8. SCE&G is not constrained by law or custom in placing the BLRA charge on the monthly bill and could immediately act to do so. The new management of SCANA, which owns SCE&G, is claiming a new period of openness and concern about the impact to ratepayers of the nuclear boondoggle but such concern has yet to be actively demonstrated. SCE&G could show any good faith that it may have and demonstrate that it is indeed operating in a new manner by immediately placing the BLRA "Nuclear Construction Costs" on the monthly bill of all customers starting in January 2018.
9. When and if SCE&G files to recover capital (construction) costs in a filing on project abandonment, any allowance of such costs could result in charges to SCE&G customers over a long period of time. SCE&G may claim up to \$5 billion in sunk (wasted) costs, thus potentially having severe impact to a customer's bill, an impact about which the customer must be able to easily determine such charge. These charges, if allowed, must in the public interest be shown on future bills.
10. This request is not being filed in Docket 2017-305-E, the ORS request for removal of the BLRA charge from the SCE&G monthly bill. But any PSC order in that docket, which may not be issued until well into 2018, could include a provision requiring BLRA and abandonment charges to appear on future SCE&G monthly bills. The relief being sought with this emergency request should stand alone, be immediate and be separate from the ORS rate-relief docket.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

11. SCE&G has proactively chosen not to place the BLRA charge on the monthly bill. While 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) stipulates what “the bill shall show” certain things there is no disallowance for other things that can appear on the bill. The law is clear in that it does not state that other items, either chosen by the company or directed by ORS or the PSC, must not or may not appear on the bill.
12. SCE&G has taken advantage of 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) by placing things on the bill that are not stipulated by law. A review of the monthly bill will show that numerous items not stipulated by law have been placed on the bill by SCE&G. The items include such logical items as: “customer service” telephone number, “emergency service” telephone number, “electric usage history” graph, listing of KWh used in the current billing month as compared to the same month in the previous year, “avg regional temperature” in the billing month and a number of informational items dealing with bill payment.
13. As it is clear that SCE&G can voluntarily by its own discretion place things on the bill in addition to what it “shall” under law place on the bill, the addition of a line-item charge for “Nuclear Construction Costs” would be simple to add under the section of “current charges.” There is ample room on the bill for the addition of the listing of the BLRA charge.
14. Placement of the BLRA line-item charge on the bill will greatly clarify for all customers what the charges on the bill are going for. Such a charge on the bill will allow a ratepayer to immediately know the BLRA charge is, thus allowing the ratepayer to avoid a needless waste of time to conduct research on the matter.
15. In Docket 2012-203-E, an SCE&G customer, Tom Clements, made the formal request of the PSC in a hearing on that docket that the BLRA charge be placed on the bill. The Sierra Club intervened in this docket, with Dr. Mark Cooper as expert witness. (Dr. Cooper testified that the project should be canceled.) In ruling against the valid and timely request by Mr. Clements, the PSC stated the following on November 15, 2012 in Order No. 2012-884:

D. Bill Issue Raised by Mr. Clements

On October 2, 2012, the Commission held a public night hearing in this proceeding at which 22 members of the public provided comments to the

petition of SCE&G. At the public night hearing, Tom Clements, on behalf of the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, informed the Commission of the billing practice of Georgia Power Company, who is constructing two AP1000 nuclear units in Georgia. As part of his public comments, Mr. Clements provided the Commission with a copy of an electricity bill issued by Georgia Power Company that was included as part of the evidence of record and identified as Hearing Exhibit No. 3. The supplied bill contains a separate line item entitled "Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery." Mr. Clements requests that as part of the ruling in this docket that the Commission issue an order instructing SCE&G to include this same information on SCE&G's electricity bill. For the reasons set forth below, it is not necessary for SCE&G to include this information on its electricity bills.

The information that is required to be included on electricity bills is governed by 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) (Supp. 2011). The form of electricity bills has received careful consideration by the Commission and the General Assembly. The required information to be included on electricity bills provides a balance between providing customers with information necessary to ensure that each bill is calculated correctly while ensuring that the bill does not become overly complicated or confusing to customers. Each bill must include SCE&G's contact information so that customers who have questions about their bill may raise them with Company representatives. Moreover, issuing an order in this proceeding is not the appropriate manner in which to implement a change to 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2). Rather, the appropriate mechanism for such a change would be to initiate a rulemaking proceeding where the Commission receives public comment and the General Assembly has the requisite opportunity to review and approve the regulation.

Mr. Clements' claim that SCE&G's customers are uninformed regarding the cost of the Units is unfounded and not supported in fact. In every proceeding before the Commission regarding the Units, public notice and the opportunity to be heard is provided in the manner required by law and ensures public participation in and awareness of the process. At these public hearings, the public is encouraged to attend and comment. Additionally, for those persons who cannot attend the public hearing, the information presented during the hearing is available to the public for review at the Commission's offices as well as its website <http://dms.psc.sc.gov/>. We find that the current notice and hearing regime in place provides the public with sufficient and adequate notice of the proceedings regarding the Units and that the instant docket is not the appropriate proceeding to consider an alteration to regulations of the Commission. We also find that 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) provides utility customers with sufficient information to be included on their electricity bill, and therefore, decline to initiate a rulemaking proceeding on this matter.

Of great concern as it reveals that SCE&G influenced the PSC position on the matter, the above language in the PSC order on Docket 2012-203-E is essentially a carbon copy of language in SCE&G's proposed order in the matter:

D. Bill Issue Raised by Mr. Clements

On October 2, 2012, the Commission held a public night hearing in this proceeding at which 22 members of the public provided comments to the petition of SCE&G. At the public night hearing, Tom Clements, on behalf of the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, informed the Commission of the billing practice of Georgia Power Company, who is constructing two AP1000 nuclear units in Georgia. As part of his public comments, Mr. Clements provided the Commission with a copy of an electricity bill issued by Georgia Power Company that was included as part of the evidence of record and identified as Hearing Exhibit No. 3. The supplied bill contains a separate line item entitled "Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery." Mr. Clements requests that as part of the ruling in this docket that the Commission issue an order instructing SCE&G to include this same information on SCE&G's electricity bill. For the reasons set forth below, it is not necessary for SCE&G to include this information on its electricity bills.

The information that is required to be included on electricity bills is governed by 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) (1976, as amended). The form of electricity bills has received careful consideration by the Commission and the General Assembly. The required information to be included on electricity bills provides a balance between providing customers with information necessary to ensure that each bill is calculated correctly while ensuring that the bill does not become overly complicated or confusing to customers. Each bill must include SCE&G's contact information so that customers who have questions about their bill may raise them with Company representatives. Moreover, issuing an order in this proceeding is not the appropriate manner in which to implement a change 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2). Rather, the appropriate mechanism for such a change would be to initiate a rulemaking proceeding where the Commission receives public comment and the General Assembly has the requisite opportunity to review and approve the regulation.

Mr. Clements' claim that SCE&G's customers are uninformed regarding the cost of the Units is unfounded and not supported in fact. In every proceeding before the Commission regarding the Units, public notice and the opportunity to be heard is provided in the manner required by law and ensures public participation in and awareness of the process. At these public hearings, the public is encouraged to attend and comment. Additionally, for those persons who cannot attend the public hearing, the information presented during the hearing is available to the public for review at the Commission's offices as well as its website <http://dms.psc.sc.gov/>. We find that the current notice and

hearing regime in place provides the public with sufficient and adequate notice of the proceedings regarding the Units and that the instant docket is not the appropriate proceeding to consider an alteration to regulations of the Commission. We also find that 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) provides utility customers with sufficient information to be included on their electricity bill and therefore, decline to initiate a rulemaking proceeding on this matter.

Ethical issues raised by PSC compliance with suggested SCE&G wording aside, the position laid out by the PSC in its order and by SCE&G in its “proposed” language is faulty and inaccurate on many counts. We hereby identify several key points concerning the nuclear project and the 2012 order and how it applies to the situation currently at hand:

- a) Georgia Power has continued to provide a line-item on its bill entitled “Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery,” to cover the cost of the AP1000 reactor construction project at Plant Vogtle. This project, now estimated to cost around \$25 billion, was the twin of the V.C. Summer project prior to the termination of V.C. Summer. Thus, a Georgia Power customer can in a glance determine the nuclear construction charge on the monthly bill.
- b) The South Carolina law (26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2)) instructing a regulated utility what it shall include on a bill is not prohibitive in allowing other things to be placed on the bill. This latitude given to any electric company has allowed SCE&G to place various items on the bill not covered by the law. SCE&G has demonstrated that it believes additional things not required by law will be of use to a customer if placed on the bill.
- c) There is nothing in the law that prevents SCE&G customers - or ORS or the PSC - from requesting placement of additional items or information on the bill. Likewise, there is no stipulation in the pertinent law that requires a change in the law to place such items on the bill.
- d) The current practice by SCE&G to not show the BLRA nuclear charge on the bill does not, in fact, provide an SCE&G customer with sufficient information to determine what a significant charge of the bill is and to what it will be applied. Placement of the BLRA charge on the bill will greatly increase the ability of a customer to determine the impact of the nuclear charge to the overall monthly bill. This will thus facilitate the customer’s awareness and understanding of the bill rather than complicate or confuse it.
- e) There is no request being posed in this filing for any party to initiate a formal rulemaking to change the applicable law. Likewise, there is no request in this filing to change the law in any other way so as to include a requirement that the BLRA charge be legally mandated in 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) to appear on the bill. This filing is based first on a voluntary initiative by

SCE&G and, lacking such voluntary action, that the ORS and the PSC issue an order requiring the BLRA charge to appear on the bill. As SCE&G itself has demonstrated, placement of extra-legal items on the bill has been established and ORS and the PSC are not constrained in what they may now request or require to be placed on the bill in the public's interest. Such action by ORS and the PSC would not preclude legislative action to legally mandate that the BLRA charge or abandonment costs to appear on the bill.

- f) Given the chaos of the abandonment of the nuclear construction project by SCE&G, there is a need to review all aspects of the failed project, including the money wasted on it. It is imperative that a review of the bill, as we are discussing here, immediately take place and that SCE&G, ORS and the PSC demonstrate that the interests of SCE&G customers are newly reflected on the bill via placement of the BLRA charge on the bill.
- 16. There is no restriction in the BLRA (Title 58, Article 4) concerning placement of the BLRA charge on the monthly bill or restricting ORS and the PSC to require such placement on the bill.
 - 17. By not placing the BLRA charge on the SCE&G bill leaves the appearance that SCE&G, ORS and the PSC are hiding something and do not want the customer to easily determine what portion of the bill is going to the failed nuclear project. In the spirit of openness, an easy, essentially cost-free solution to this situation is immediately at hand: placement of the charge in a visible place on the bill.
 - 18. The placement of the BLRA and abandonment costs on the bill via a line-item listing presents SCE&G, ORS and the PSC with a pass-fail test. To not place the charge on the bill would constitute a failure to protect and defend the public interest. Placement of the BLRA charge on the bill would, conversely, demonstrate part of a good faith effort to better serve the interest of customers whose concerns have been consistently ignored since the PSC approved the V.C. Summer construction project in February 2009.
 - 19. On November 16, 2017, SCE&G presented an ill-defined plan to address the cost of the nuclear project and proposed that SCE&G ratepayers be charged approximately 15% of their monthly bill for an indefinite - and for sure lengthy - period of time to pay for the nuclear boondoggle. SCE&G would thus collect about \$30 million per month or about \$350 million per year from ratepayers to pay for the failed project. Over a lengthy period of time the total amount of rates collected would be billions of dollars. SCE&G would likely ask for a high "return on equity" in levying the charge. In its vague proposal, SCE&G did not affirm that the nuclear charge will be shown on the bill. Thus, it appears that SCE&G is not now willing to act either its ratepayers' interest or the the public interest to voluntarily put the charge on the bill. In its news release on the matter, it was clear that SCE&G hopes to cut a deal before the public is able to argue the

matter before the PSC, thus undermining confidence of the public in both SCE&G and the regulatory process: ""We hope interested parties will endorse the proposal so that we can obtain approval from the Public Service Commission and get this relief to customers," said Jimmy Addison, who is currently SCANA's Chief Financial Officer and will become its Chief Executive Officer Jan. 1, 2018."

In conclusion, we request that SCE&G, ORS and the PSC take immediate action to act in the interest of SCE&G ratepayers such that SCE&G either voluntarily places the BLRA charge on the bill or that this be done by order of the ORS and PSC. The interests of all parties, including SCE&G ratepayers and the state of South Carolina, will be served through this action. In light of the failure of SCE&G's V.C. Summer nuclear project and the extraordinary attention this matter has rightly received, such action is deemed prudent, reasonable and in the public interest. Failure to act as requested will be yet another disservice to much aggrieved SCE&G ratepayers.

This filing and attachments have also been mailed to the Office of Regulatory Staff.

Respectfully Submitted,

On behalf of South Carolinians Against
Monetary Abuse (SCAMA) & myself

By: Leslie Miner

Leslie Miner
2716 Blossom Street
Columbia, SC 29205
tel. 803-799-9297
leslieminerd@gmail.com

Columbia, South Carolina
November 20, 2017

List of Attachments:

1. Copy of a SCE&G monthly bill, revealing BLRA charge is not shown, 2 pages;
2. Copies of two Georgia Power monthly bills, revealing that the "Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery" charge is clearly shown in line-item, 2 pages;
3. Copy of pertinent section of Chapter 103 - Public Service Commission, Section 103-339. Customer Billing, 3 pages;
4. Pertinent pages from PSC Order No. 2012-884, in Docket 2012-203-E, November 15, 2012 4 pages;
5. Pertinent pages from SCE&G's suggested order in Docket 2012-203-E, October 26, 2012, 4 pages;
6. SCE&G news release of November 16, 2017, 1 page.



SERVICE FOR

ACCOUNT NUMBER

Page 1 of 3

DATE DUE
Nov 7 2017AMOUNT DUE
\$49.60

www.sceg.com

CUSTOMER SERVICE - 24 HOURS A DAY

1-800-251-7234, toll-free

EMERGENCY SERVICE - 24 HOURS A DAY

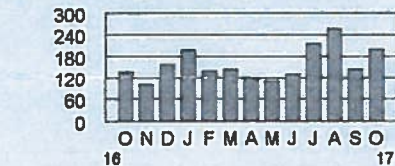
Gas leaks, downed lines or power outages

1-888-333-4465, toll-free

OCTOBER STATEMENT GENERATED ON:

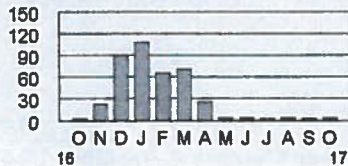
Oct 19 2017

Electric Usage History - kWh



	Oct 16	Oct 17
kWh used	138	199
Avg regional temp	73	77
Days in billing period	29	32
Cost	\$25.67	\$33.72

Gas Usage History - Therms



	Oct 16	Oct 17
Therms used	3	4
Avg regional temp	73	77
Days in billing period	29	32
Cost	\$14.86	\$16.45

For a complete set of tools to analyze your usage,
log on to sceg.com.

To view your account online, go to sceg.com and
enter the following activation code: **123456789**

PLEASE KEEP THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

ACCOUNT SUMMARY


Previous Bill Amount	\$42.61
Payment Received 09/28/17 THANK YOU	-42.61
Current Charges	49.60

Amount Due on 11/7/17 \$49.60

A late payment charge of 1.5% may be added to any balance remaining 25 days after billing.
Any remaining balance after 5:00 PM on 11/16/17 is subject to late payment charges.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT CHARGES

Electric Charges	\$33.72
Gas Charges	16.45
Other Charges & Credits	-0.57
Total Current Charges	\$49.60

 View your Past Bills and Usage History Online! - In addition to giving you the convenience of viewing and paying your current bill online, SCE&G's account services also allow you to view and compare your past bills, usage history and rates for the last two years. It's one more way SCE&G is working to provide you with the highest level of flexibility and convenience available.

To register, simply visit sceg.com and enter Account Number **123456789** and activation code **123456789**.



CUSTOMER SERVICE

1-800-251-7224

STATEMENT DATE

Oct 19 2017

ACCOUNT NUMBER

DATE DUE

Nov 7 2017

Page 2 of 2

AMOUNT DUE

\$49.00

www.sceg.com

Payment Options

By Mail: Pay by check or money order in the enclosed envelope.

Online: Visit scg.com to pay directly from your bank account or credit card.

By Phone: Call 1-800-450-9160, toll-free, 24 hours a day to pay using your credit card, debit card or directly from your bank account. There is a fee of \$3.50 per transaction that BillMatrix receives for providing this service. Additional limitations may apply.

Business Office:

FLORA ST CUSTOMER SERVICE OFFICE,
1213 FLORA ST, COLUMBIA SC 29201

Authorized Payment Agencies:

Visit an authorized payment location near you to pay in person. There is no fee associated with service at an authorized payment location.

THE MAILROOM, 1505 CHARLESTON HWY,
WEST COLUMBIA SC 29169

WINDY MOUNTAIN, 518 BELTLINE BLVD,
COLUMBIA SC 29205

ALL SC AND NC WALMARTS

Unauthorized Payment Agencies:

Additional payment centers may exist in your area that are not SCE&G authorized payment locations. While these unauthorized locations may accept your SCE&G payment, they will charge a fee for doing so, and your payment will be delayed in reaching SCE&G.

CURRENT CHARGES**Electric Charges**

RATE PLAN
002 - Residential Low Use

METER READING
Electric Meter read on 10/17/17 at 11:41 am
(Next scheduled read date 11/14/17)

METER NO.	BILLING PERIOD	DAYS	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	CONSTANT
██████████	9/15/17 - 10/17/17	32	15798	15599	X 1 =

Basic Facilities Charge	10
199 kWh X \$ 0.106550	21
Renewable Energy Resources	0
Franchise Fee 5.00% paid to the City of Columbia	0

Total Electric Charges \$31.00**Gas Charges**

RATE PLAN
32S - Res Standard Ser

METER READING
Gas Meter read on 10/17/17 at 11:42 am
(Next scheduled read date 11/14/17)

METER NO.	BILLING PERIOD	DAYS	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	CONSTANT	USAGE (CCF)	BTU FACTOR	TH
██████████	09/15/17 - 10/17/17	32	2256	2252	1	4	1.0330	=

Basic Facilities Charge	10
Base - 4 Therms X \$ 1.193250	0
Franchise Fee 5.00% paid to the City of Columbia	0

Total Gas Charges \$10.00**Other Charges & Credits**

Bill Adjustment

Total Other Charges & Credits -\$0.00



Customer Name

Account Number

Please Pay By

Jul 5, 2017

Total Due

\$ 383.93

Current Electric Service - General Service-Commercial

Service Period	Meter #	Reading Type	Meter Reading		x	Constant	= Usage
			Current	Previous			
Jun 4 - Jun 19		Tot kWh	6745	4612	1		2,133
		Pk kW	16.79		1		16.79

Billing Period

June 4, 2017 - June 19, 2017

Current Service	\$ 290.99
Environmental Compliance Cost	29.10
Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery	22.19
Municipal Franchise Fee	10.26
Sales Tax	31.39

Total Current Electric Service \$ 383.93

This is a prorated bill.

Convenient Payment Programs

Budget Billing Avoid peaks in your power bill. We will average your power bill over 12 months, so you will pay roughly the same amount each month. To sign up, call 1-888-660-5890 or visit georgiapower.com/budgetbilling

Local Office Visit your local office and make a payment at no charge. Debit and credit cards are now accepted with no transaction fee.

Authorized Payment Locations Choose from more than 2,600 locations to pay your bill. Locations are open evenings and weekends and include: Kroger, Walmart, Publix and Kmart. A transaction fee of \$1.50 will be added. You will need your account number. Cash is accepted at all locations. Checks and credit cards are **not accepted**.

Debit Cards Make debit card payments in your local office or online for free. Pay online by logging in to your georgiapower.com account.

Credit Cards Make credit card payments in your local office with no transaction fee. Pay by phone by calling 1-800-672-2402 or online for a convenience fee of \$2.25 per transaction through BillMatrix, a company separate from Georgia Power.

Auto Pay Save time and effort. Authorize your bill amount to be automatically debited from your checking or savings account for free. To sign up, visit georgiapower.com/autopay or call 1-888-660-5890 for more information.

Consumer Check Conversion - When you pay your bill by check, you authorize us to make a one-time electronic debit from your banking account.



Customer Name

Account Number

Please Pay By

May 18, 2016

Total Due

\$ 91.18

Current Electric Service - Residential

Next Scheduled Read Date: On or after June 2, 2016

Service Period	Meter #	Reading Type	Meter Reading		x	Constant	= Usage
			Current	Previous			
Apr 5 - May 4		Tot kWh	49446	43738	1		708

Billing Period

Apr 5, 2016 - May 4, 2016

Current Service	\$ 70.82
Environmental Compliance Cost	6.33
Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery	4.83
Municipal Franchise Fee	2.46
Sales Tax	6.74

Total Current Electric Service \$ 91.18

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Consumer Check Conversion - When you pay your bill by check, you authorize us to make a one-time electronic debit from your banking account.

Do we have your correct primary phone number and email?

Why? When you call to report a power outage, our automated systems identify your address by your phone number. We may occasionally want to contact you via email with important information.

If your phone number or email address has changed, please update our records in the box below and mark the box on the front of the stub if you have entered a correction.

Primary Phone Number on file: 404-524-4190 at 655 HIGHLAND AVE NE APT 6

Email Address

CHAPTER 103

Public Service Commission

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code §§ 58-3-140, 58-23-10, 58-23-590, 58-23-1010, and 58-23-1830)

ARTICLE 1 COMMON CARRIERS

SUBARTICLE 1 COMMON CARRIERS BY RAIL AND EXPRESS COMPANIES

103-6. Notice to be Posted.

All railroad companies, operating in South Carolina as common carriers, shall be required to have printed in large type and kept posted in a conspicuous place in each waiting room at their depots in South Carolina, the following notice:

NOTICE

All railroad companies are required, under the laws of South Carolina and the rules of the Public Service Commission, to bulletin trains when late, to furnish good, wholesome drinking water to passengers, to keep waiting rooms and passenger coaches clean, well lighted, properly ventilated, and comfortably heated when necessary.

The Public Service Commission of South Carolina would appreciate the prompt reporting to its office at Columbia, S. C., of the failure of any company or its agents to comply with these requirements.

103-7. Opening Waiting Rooms.

At junction points, railroad companies shall be required to open their depot waiting rooms for the accommodation of the traveling public at least thirty minutes before the schedule time for their arrival of all passenger trains, or trains carrying passengers.

At local, or non-junction points, all such waiting rooms shall likewise be opened: Provided, That the same shall not be required to be opened, nor kept open, after 10 o'clock p. m., except for delayed trains due before that hour, in which case such rooms shall be kept open until the actual arrival of such delayed trains.

Pursuant to § 58-17-3080, S. C. Code 1976.

103-8. Waiting Rooms.

A waiting room for passengers, sufficient for their comfort and convenience, shall be provided at all stations where passenger tickets are offered for sale, and these waiting rooms shall be furnished with adequate lights, and, when the inclemency of the weather requires, with heat, and at all times kept clean and made comfortable for passengers.

A substantial water cooler must be in each waiting room with drinking vessel conveniently placed. The said cooler to be supplied with wholesome water at all hours to meet the requirements of passengers. There shall be connected with each of these waiting rooms whenever practicable, except at flag stations on the railroad lines where there is no regularly kept passenger station, two separate and distinct restrooms, one for female passengers and one for male passengers and said restrooms shall be kept in fit and suitable condition for use and convenience of said passengers. Such toilets will be considered and open into or near the waiting rooms so as to afford a reasonable privacy to passengers.

103-336. Deposit Retention.

A. Deposit shall be refunded completely with interest after two years unless the customer has had two consecutive thirty-day arrears, or more than two non-consecutive thirty-day arrears, in the past twenty-four months.

B. An electrical utility shall not be required to refund the deposit if a non-residential customer or its parent company is experiencing financial difficulties as determined by an electrical utility using its respective internal credit risk rating criteria and/or if bankruptcy may be imminent, even though the customer continues to make billed payments in timely manner.

HISTORY: Amended by State Register Volume 32, Issue No. 5, eff May 23, 2008; State Register Volume 35, Issue No. 6, eff June 24, 2011.

103-337. Unclaimed Deposits.

A record of each unclaimed deposit must be maintained for at least one year, during which time the electrical utility shall make a reasonable effort to return the deposit. Unclaimed deposits, together with accrued interest, shall be turned over to the S. C. State Treasurer as prescribed by state law.

HISTORY: Amended by State Register Volume 14, Issue No. 3, eff March 23, 1990; State Register Volume 32, Issue No. 5, eff May 23, 2008.

103-338. Deposit Credit.

Where a customer has been required to make a guarantee deposit, this shall not relieve the customer of the obligation to pay the service bills when due. Where such deposit has been made and service has been discontinued for reason of non-payment of bill, or otherwise, an electrical utility shall apply the deposit of such customer toward the discharge of such account and shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, refund the customer any excess of the deposit. If, however, the customer whose service has been disconnected for non-payment, pays the full amount billed within seventy-two hours after service has been disconnected and applies for reconnection, the electrical utility may not charge an additional deposit except under the provisions of regulation 103-332.

HISTORY: Amended by State Register Volume 32, Issue No. 5, eff May 23, 2008.

103-339. Customer Billing.

The electrical utility shall bill each customer as promptly as possible following the reading of the meter and render a receipt of payment upon request.

1. New Service. Meters shall be read at the initiation and termination of any service and billing shall be based thereon.

2. Bill Forms. The bill shall show:

a. The reading of the meter at the beginning and at the end of the period for which the bill is rendered.

b. The date on which the meter was read, and the date of billing and the latest date on which it may be paid without incurring a penalty, and the method of calculating such penalty.

c. The number and kind of units metered.

d. The applicable rate schedule, or identification of the applicable rate schedule. If the actual rates are not shown, the bill shall carry a statement to the effect that the applicable rate schedule will be furnished on request.

e. Any estimated usage shall be clearly marked with the word "estimate" or "estimated bill".

f. Any conversions from meter reading units to billing units or any information necessary to determine billing units from recording or other devices, or any other factors used in determining the bill. In lieu of such information on the bill, a statement must be on the bill advising that such information can be obtained by contacting the electrical utility's local office.

g. Amount for electrical usage (base rate).

h. Amount of South Carolina Sales Tax (dollars and cents).

i. Total amount due.

j. Number of days for which bill is rendered or beginning and ending dates for the billing period.

3. Late Payment Charges. A charge of no more than one and one-half percent (1 1/2 %) may be added to any unpaid balance not paid within twenty-five days of the billing date to cover the cost of collection and carrying accounts in arrears. This method of late-payment charge will be made in lieu of any other penalty.

4. Payment. The electrical utility, at its option for good cause, may refuse to accept a check, debit card, credit card or other electronic payment tendered as payment on a customer's account. "Good cause" must be justified by an electrical utility by evidencing a credit history problem or by evidencing insufficient funds of the utility customer or applicant.

5. Charges for Discontinuance and Reconnection. Whenever service is turned off for violation of rules and regulations, nonpayment of bills, or fraudulent use of service, the electrical utility may make reasonable charges, to be approved by the commission, for the cost incurred in discontinuing the service and reconnection and require payment for service billed and for service used which has not previously been billed.

6. Estimated Bills. Each electrical utility shall not send a customer an estimated bill, except for a good cause, where the meter could not be read or was improperly registering. In no instance will more than one estimated bill be rendered within a sixty-day period, unless otherwise agreed to by the customer.

HISTORY: Amended by State Register Volume 32, Issue No. 5, eff May 23, 2008.

103-340. Adjustment of Bills.

If it is found that an electrical utility has directly or indirectly, by any device whatsoever, demanded, charged, collected or received from any customer a greater or lesser compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered by such electrical utility than that prescribed in the schedules of such electrical utility applicable thereto, then filed in the manner provided in Chapter 27 of Title 58 of the South Carolina Code of Laws; or if it is found that any customer has received or accepted any service from an electrical utility for a compensation greater or lesser than that prescribed in such schedules; or if, for any reason, billing error has resulted in a greater or lesser charge than that incurred by the customer for the actual service rendered, then the method of adjustment for such overcharge or undercharge shall be as provided by the following:

1. Fast or Slow Meters. If the overcharge or undercharge is the result of a fast or slow meter, then the method of compensation shall be as follows:

a. In case of a disputed account, involving the accuracy of a meter, such meter shall be tested upon request of the customer, as specified in 103-370(2).

b. In the event that the meter so tested is found to have an error in registration of more than two (2) per cent, the bills will be increased or decreased accordingly, but in no case shall such a correction be made for more than sixty days.

2. Customer Willfully Overcharged. If the electrical utility has willfully overcharged any customer, except as provided for in 1 of this rule then the method of adjustment shall be as provided in the S. C. Code Ann. § 58-27-960, and § 58-27-2410 et seq. (1976).

3. Customer Inadvertently Overcharged. If the electrical utility has inadvertently overcharged a customer as a result of a misapplied schedule, an error in reading the meter, a skipped meter reading, or any other human or machine error, except as provided in 1 of this rule, the electrical utility shall, at the customer's option, credit or refund the excess amount paid by that customer or credit the amount billed as provided by the following:

a. If the interval during which the customer was overcharged can be determined, then the electrical utility shall credit or refund the excess amount charged during that entire interval provided that the applicable statute of limitations shall not be exceeded.

b. If the interval during which the customer was overcharged cannot be determined then the electrical utility shall credit or refund the excess amount charged during the twelve-month period preceding the date when the billing error was discovered.

BEFORE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2012-203-E - ORDER NO. 2012-884

NOVEMBER 15, 2012

IN RE: Petition of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company for Updates and Revisions to Schedules Related to the Construction of a Nuclear Base Load Generation Facility at Jenkinsville, South Carolina)	TABLE OF CONTENTS
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testimony, SCE&G filed a supplemental exhibit to Dr. Lynch's testimony providing the results of an economic study comparing the cost of completing the Units to the cost of pursuing a natural gas resource strategy. The Sierra Club conducted discovery on this comparative economic study prior to the hearing. At the hearing, the Sierra Club presented supplemental rebuttal testimony of Dr. Cooper challenging certain conclusions of Dr. Lynch's study.

D. Bill Issue Raised by Mr. Clements

On October 2, 2012, the Commission held a public night hearing in this proceeding at which 22 members of the public provided comments to the petition of SCE&G. At the public night hearing, Tom Clements, on behalf of the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, informed the Commission of the billing practice of Georgia Power Company, who is constructing two AP1000 nuclear units in Georgia. As part of his public comments, Mr. Clements provided the Commission with a copy of an electricity bill issued by Georgia Power Company that was included as part of the evidence of record and identified as Hearing Exhibit No. 3. The supplied bill contains a separate line item entitled "Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery." Mr. Clements requests that as part of the ruling in this docket that the Commission issue an order instructing SCE&G to include this same information on SCE&G's electricity bill. For the reasons set forth below, it is not necessary for SCE&G to include this information on its electricity bills.

The information that is required to be included on electricity bills is governed by 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) (Supp. 2011). The form of electricity bills has

received careful consideration by the Commission and the General Assembly. The required information to be included on electricity bills provides a balance between providing customers with information necessary to ensure that each bill is calculated correctly while ensuring that the bill does not become overly complicated or confusing to customers. Each bill must include SCE&G's contact information so that customers who have questions about their bill may raise them with Company representatives. Moreover, issuing an order in this proceeding is not the appropriate manner in which to implement a change to 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2). Rather, the appropriate mechanism for such a change would be to initiate a rulemaking proceeding where the Commission receives public comment and the General Assembly has the requisite opportunity to review and approve the regulation.

Mr. Clements' claim that SCE&G's customers are uninformed regarding the cost of the Units is unfounded and not supported in fact. In every proceeding before the Commission regarding the Units, public notice and the opportunity to be heard is provided in the manner required by law and ensures public participation in and awareness of the process. At these public hearings, the public is encouraged to attend and comment. Additionally, for those persons who cannot attend the public hearing, the information presented during the hearing is available to the public for review at the Commission's offices as well as its website <http://dms.psc.sc.gov/>. We find that the current notice and hearing regime in place provides the public with sufficient and adequate notice of the proceedings regarding the Units and that the instant docket is not the appropriate proceeding to consider an alteration to regulations of the Commission. We also find that

26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) provides utility customers with sufficient information to be included on their electricity bill, and therefore, decline to initiate a rulemaking proceeding on this matter.

II. STATUTORY STANDARDS AND REQUIRED FINDINGS

S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-270(E) governs proceedings to update capital cost schedules and construction schedules that have been previously approved under the BLRA. Under this statute, the Commission must grant the relief requested, if after a hearing, the Commission finds that “as to the changes in the schedules, estimates, findings or conditions, that the evidence of record justifies a finding that the changes [in previously approved schedules] are not the result of imprudence on the part of the utility.” S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-270(E)(1) (Supp. 2011). In addition to S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-270(E), the Commission is aware that under other provisions of the BLRA, determinations made in the initial BLRA order “may not be challenged or reopened in any subsequent proceeding.” S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-275(B). In this regard, “[c]hanges in fuel cost will not be considered in conducting any evaluation under this section.” S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-275(D).

A. The Sierra Club’s Argument

Through the testimony of Dr. Cooper, the Sierra Club argues that the Commission should deny SCE&G’s Petition and find that the additional costs presented by SCE&G for approval in this update proceeding are imprudent. (Tr. at 956.) Specifically, the Sierra Club asserts that because natural gas prices have fallen considerably since 2009, and because energy conservation and alternative generation sources may be becoming

BEFORE
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
DOCKET NO. 2012-203-E

October __, 2012

IN RE:)
)
 Petition of South Carolina Electric &)
 Gas Company for Updates and Revisions to)
 Schedules Related to the Construction of a)
 Nuclear Base Loan Generation Facility at)
 Jenkinsville, South Carolina)
 _____)

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Manager, Operational Readiness for New Nuclear Deployment; Hubert C. Young, III, Manager of Transmission Planning for SCE&G; and Carlette L. Walker, Vice President for Nuclear Finance Administration.

ORS presented the direct testimony of Allyn H. Powell, Associate Program Manager in the Electric Department of ORS and Gary C. Jones, P.E., President of Jones Partners, Ltd.

The Sierra Club presented the direct testimony of Dr. Mark Cooper, Director of Energy and Director of Research at the Consumer Federation of America. SCEUC and Ms. Greenlaw presented no witnesses at the hearing.

In response to the testimony of Dr. Cooper, SCE&G presented the rebuttal testimony of Messrs. Marsh and Byrne, and Dr. Joseph M. Lynch, Manager of Resource Planning for SCE&G. The Sierra Club filed surrebuttal testimony of Dr. Cooper in response to SCE&G's rebuttal testimony. In response to Dr. Cooper's surrebuttal testimony, SCE&G filed a supplemental exhibit to Dr. Lynch's testimony providing the results of an economic study comparing the cost of completing the Units to the cost of pursuing a natural gas resource strategy. The Sierra Club conducted discovery on this comparative economic study prior to the hearing. At the hearing, the Sierra Club presented supplemental rebuttal testimony of Dr. Cooper challenging certain conclusions of Dr. Lynch's study.

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Commission with a copy of an electricity bill issued by Georgia Power Company that was included as part of the evidence of record and identified as Hearing Exhibit No. 3. The supplied bill contains a separate line item entitled "Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery." Mr. Clements requests that as part of the ruling in this docket that the Commission issue an order instructing SCE&G to include this same information on SCE&G's electricity bill. For the reasons set forth below, it is not necessary for SCE&G to include this information on its electricity bills.

The information that is required to be included on electricity bills is governed by 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) (1976, as amended). The form of electricity bills has received careful consideration by the Commission and the General Assembly. The required information to be included on electricity bills provides a balance between providing customers with information necessary to ensure that each bill is calculated correctly while ensuring that the bill does not become overly complicated or confusing to customers. Each bill must include SCE&G's contact information so that customers who have questions about their bill may raise them with Company representatives. Moreover, issuing an order in this proceeding is not the appropriate manner in which to implement a change 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2). Rather, the appropriate mechanism for such a change would be to initiate a rulemaking proceeding where the Commission receives public comment and the General Assembly has the requisite opportunity to review and approve the regulation.

Mr. Clements' claim that SCE&G's customers are uninformed regarding the cost of the Units is unfounded and not supported in fact. In every proceeding before the Commission regarding the Units, public notice and the opportunity to be heard is provided in the manner required by law and ensures public participation in and awareness of the process. At these public hearings, the public is encouraged to attend and comment. Additionally, for those persons who

cannot attend the public hearing, the information presented during the hearing is available to the public for review at the Commission's offices as well as its website <http://dms.psc.sc.gov/>. We find that the current notice and hearing regime in place provides the public with sufficient and adequate notice of the proceedings regarding the Units and that the instant docket is not the appropriate proceeding to consider an alteration to regulations of the Commission. We also find that 26 S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-339(2) provides utility customers with sufficient information to be included on their electricity bill and therefore, decline to initiate a rulemaking proceeding on this matter.

II. STATUTORY STANDARDS AND REQUIRED FINDINGS

S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-270(E) governs proceedings to update capital cost schedules and construction schedules that have been previously approved under the BLRA. Under this statute, the Commission must grant the relief requested, if after a hearing, the Commission finds that “as to the changes in the schedules, estimates, findings or conditions, that the evidence of record justifies a finding that the changes [in previously approved schedules] are not the result of imprudence on the part of the utility.” S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-270(E)(1) (Supp. 2011). In addition to S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-270(E), the Commission is aware that under other provisions of the BLRA, determinations made in the initial BLRA order “may not be challenged or reopened in any subsequent proceeding.” S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-275(B). In this regard, “[c]hanges in fuel cost will not to be considered in conducting any evaluation under this section.” S.C. Code Ann. § 58-33-275(D).

A. The Sierra Club's Argument

Through the testimony of Dr. Cooper, the Sierra Club argues that the Commission should deny SCE&G's Petition and find that the additional costs presented by SCE&G for approval in



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Public Affairs
1-800-562-9308

Investor Contacts:
Bryant Potter
(803) 217-6916

Iris Griffin
(803) 217-6642

SCE&G Proposes \$4.8 Billion Solution To Replace New Nuclear Project

Plan Includes Immediate Reduction To Customer Rates

Cayce, SC, Nov. 16, 2017... South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G), principal subsidiary of SCANA Corporation (SCANA) (NYSE:SCG), has proposed a comprehensive solution to outstanding issues regarding the abandoned V.C. Summer Station nuclear construction project, by significantly reducing costs for customers while simultaneously expanding energy production.

The proposal provides approximately \$4.8 billion in benefits to SCE&G customers, and includes the following:

1. A rollback of residential electric rates to where they would have been in March 2015, resulting in an immediate annual reduction to rates by approximately \$90 million, or 3.5% (the monthly bill of a customer using 1,000 kilowatt hours of electricity would decrease more than \$5).
2. SCANA's shareholders will absorb the net nuclear construction costs through lower earnings over 50 years.
3. The addition of a 540-megawatt, natural-gas-fired power plant to SCE&G's system, replacing more than 40 percent of the projected power that was to be provided to SCE&G from the V.C. Summer nuclear construction project. (Acquisition cost to be borne by SCANA shareholders.)
4. The addition of approximately 100 megawatts of large-scale solar energy to SCE&G's system (an approximate 50-percent increase in non-rooftop solar capacity).

"We've heard our customers' frustrations about paying for a power plant and having nothing to show for it. This proposal gives customers additional power generation while also lowering rates for customers," said Keller Kissam, who is currently SCE&G's President of Retail Operations and will become its President and Chief Operating Officer Jan. 1, 2018.

"We hope interested parties will endorse the proposal so that we can obtain approval from the Public Service Commission and get this relief to customers," said Jimmy Addison, who is currently SCANA's Chief Financial Officer and will become its Chief Executive Officer Jan. 1, 2018. "Current projections indicate that if this proposal is adopted, we would not need an additional generation source for several years. This is a key step to meeting South Carolina's robust economic growth."

Approximate benefit to customers

\$2.9 billion	Reduced shareholder earnings over 50 years as they absorb nuclear construction amortization costs.
\$810 million	Company write-off (includes \$210 million impairment charge from third quarter of 2017).
\$680 million	Additional generation (includes purchase price of \$180 million & foregoing of shareholder return over the life of the plant).
\$450 million	Five-year benefit of immediate 3.5% reduction to customer rates.
\$4.84 billion	TOTAL BENEFIT